

Meet Dr. Qing-Qing Yang, Thieme Chemistry Journals Awardee 2026!



Dr. Qing-Qing Yang received her PhD in 2015 from Central China Normal University, having spent part of that time as a visiting PhD student (CSC Scholar) at the University of Bologna (Italy). She is currently an associate professor at China Three Gorges University, and served as Science and Technology Vice President (4th Batch), Hubei Province (Host Enterprise: Hubei Hangou New Materials Technology Co., Ltd.) for the 2023–2025 term.

Thieme: Which field of organic chemistry are you interested in the most and why?

Dr. Yang: I am most interested in green synthetic organic chemistry and functional molecule synthesis. For me, organic synthesis is a value-creating tool beyond basic theoretical learning. Green chemistry features mild, efficient and eco-friendly strategies. It connects fundamental research with practical social needs, helping optimize synthetic routes, cut costs and reduce pollution when constructing functional molecules. This makes it the most valuable and promising direction in modern organic chemistry.

Thieme: Following that, what is the focus of your current research activity?

Dr. Yang: Our team focuses on developing novel green catalytic systems and the clean and high-value transformation of local phosphorus resources. The phosphorus chemical industry is a typical local characteristic industry. Targeting industrial pain points, our team is devoted to mild, low-cost and green synthetic technologies for organophosphorus compounds. Our core goal is to apply fundamental organic chemistry to serve local industries, realize the green upgrading of phosphorus resources, and provide technical support for regional sustainable development.

Thieme: What do you think about the modern role and prospects of organic chemistry?

Dr. Yang: Modern organic chemistry acts as a key interdisciplinary bridge for many cutting-edge fields. It provides essential molecular design and synthesis support for pharmaceuticals, new energy materials, fine chemicals and environmental governance. In particular, the concept of green organic chemistry greatly promotes the upgrading and sustainable development of traditional chemical industries.

In the future, organic chemistry will become greener, smarter and more precise. Combined with artificial intelligence and computational chemistry, intelligent screening and accurate synthesis will gradually become mainstream. It will keep solving real-world problems in energy, environment and biomedicine, showing broad development prospects.

Thieme: Which difficulties are there for young upcoming chemists in your field? Do you have any tips?

Dr. Yang: Young organic chemistry researchers face common challenges: uncertain experimental results, difficult innovation breakthroughs, and the dilemma of balancing basic research and industrial application. It is hard for junior researchers to identify innovative research directions, avoid repetitive work, and balance theoretical exploration with practical industrial value. As a junior researcher still in the learning stage, I have no mature experience to offer others. I only have some personal insights from my own research. Faced with these challenges, I keep patient and rigorous in every experiment. I also follow the latest academic frontiers, learn from outstanding scholars, explore practical research directions, and steadily improve my research capabilities.

Thieme: What is your most important scientific achievement to date and why?

Dr. Yang: Honestly, I am still a young researcher in the learning and accumulation stage, and I have no groundbreaking achievements so far. I have only made preliminary progress in optimizing green catalytic systems for local phosphorus resource transformation. There is still much room for improvement compared with advanced research in this field.

Even so, I have gained steady growth from my research. Continuous experimental exploration and route optimization have cultivated my rigorous academic thinking, solid experimental skills and perseverance. I have also gained a deeper understanding of how to combine basic research with local industrial needs. For me, these precious academic qualities and practical experience are my most important gains at present. I will keep a humble attitude and keep working on the green conversion of phosphorus resources in the future.

Thieme: Could you tell us something about yourself outside the lab, such as your hobbies or extra-work interests?

Dr. Yang: Outside the lab, my biggest long-term hobby is reading English novels with my daughter. This habit helps me maintain my English ability and continuous learning awareness. It also calms my mind and relieves research pressure. Scientific research requires long-term perseverance and focus. Accompanying my daughter to study and grow helps me stay stable, patient and grounded. It allows me to balance intensive academic work and daily life.
